Very Long Term Oxidation of Ti-48Al-2Cr-2Nb at 704 °C in Air

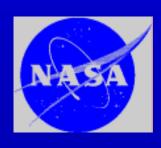
Ivan Locci

Michael Brady (Now at ORNL)

Rebecca MacKay

James Smith

1997 TMS Annual meeting Orlando, Florida



Lewis Research Center



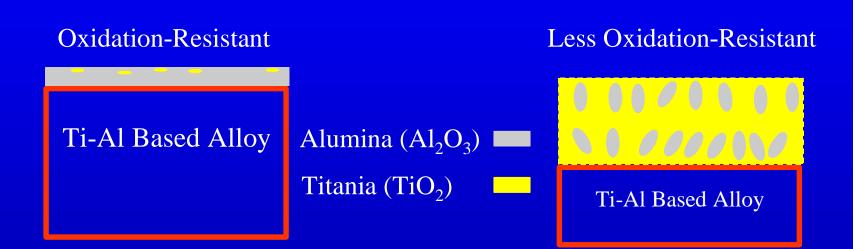
Case Western Reserve University

Introduction

- Are γ-alloys sufficiently oxidation resistant at realistic use temperatures (i.e. ~700 °C) for long term exposures?
- What type of scales are formed at these temperatures?
- Is there substantial interstitial penetration (O, N) as in the case of α_2 orthorhombic alloys?

Oxidation Of Ti-Al Based alloys

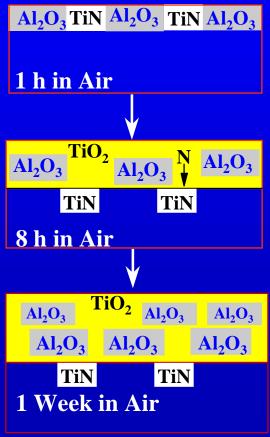
- Key is to Establish Continuous Alumina Scale
- Alumina: Low Growth Rate, Stability Advantage
- Titania: Rapid Growth Rate, Less Stable



The Nitrogen Effect

Gamma Forms Continuous Alumina in Pure Oxygen but Not in Air (Choudhury et al., 1976)

•Portions of Rakowski et al. (1995) Mechanism: Binary TiAl, 800°C-900°C, Air



• Nitride formation must also be considered

Experimental

Alloy

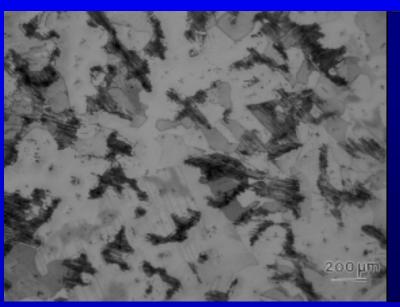
Cast & hot isostatically pressed Ti-48Al-2Cr-2Nb (Ti-48-2-2) showing a duplex microstructure

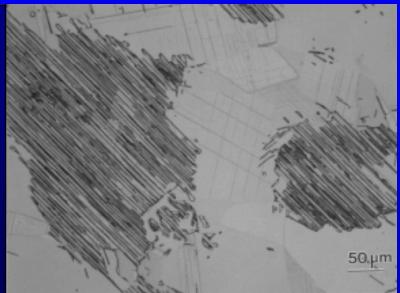
Conditions

Samples were cut with a SiC wafering blade 3 cm x 1 cm² coupons and exposed to <u>704 °C</u> in air for times up to <u>9000 h</u>

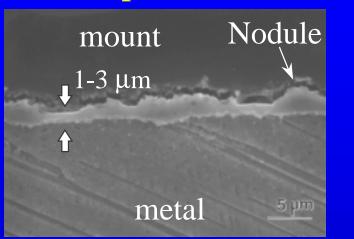
SEM, X-ray, EPMA (WDS)

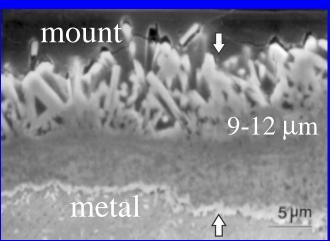
Ti-48-2-2 Alloy Showing Duplex Microstructure $(\gamma$ -grains and lamellar γ + α_2)



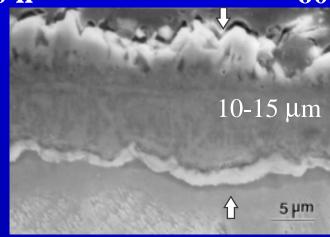


Overview of Scale Thickness on Ti-48-2-2 after Exposure in Air at 704°C for Indicated Times



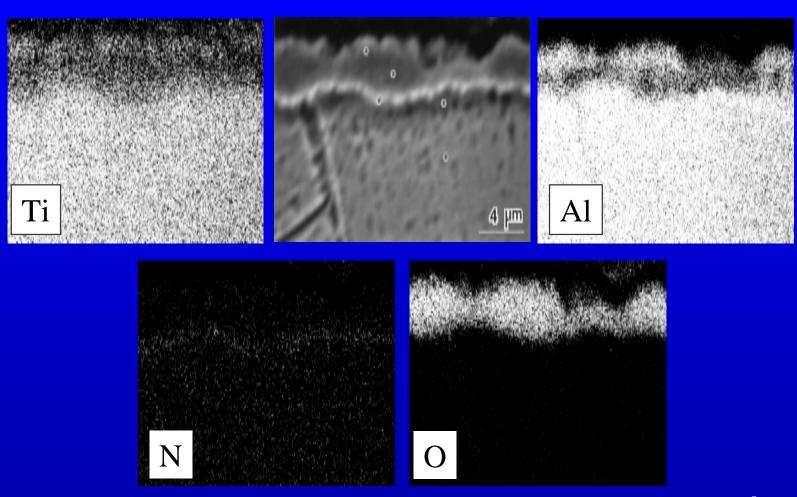


1000 h 6000 h

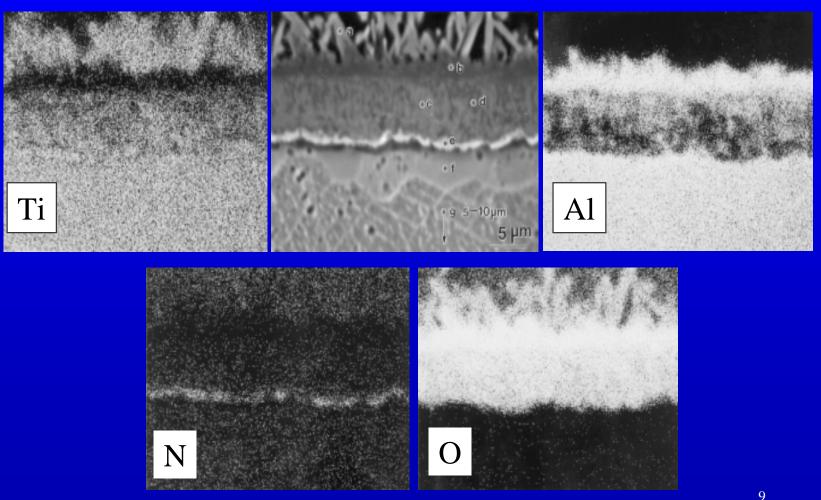


9000 h

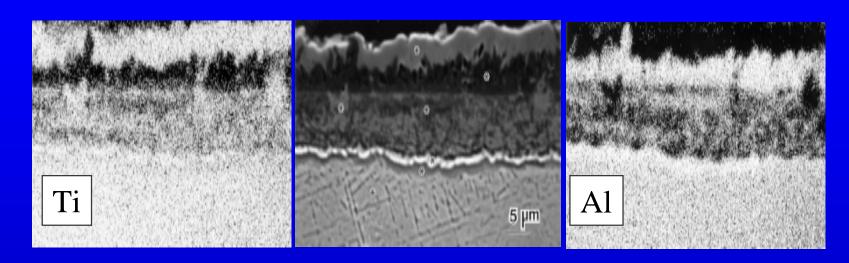
Microprobe Maps: Ti-48-2-2 after Exposure in Air at 704°C for 1000 hours

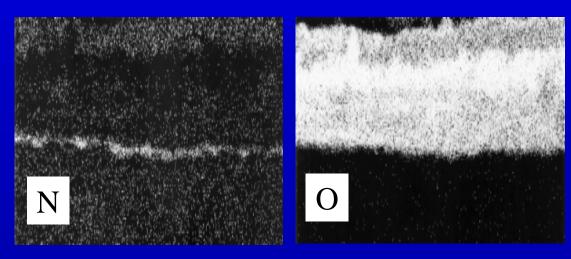


Microprobe Maps: Ti-48-2-2 after Exposure in Air at 704°C for 6000 hours

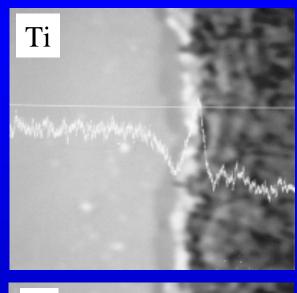


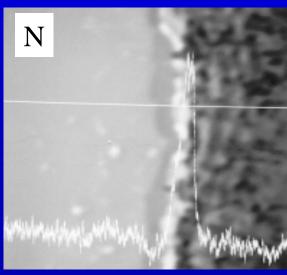
Microprobe Maps: Ti-48-2-2 after Exposure in Air at 704°C for 9000 hours

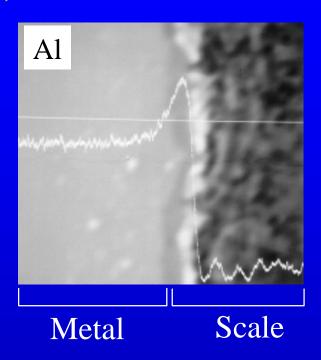




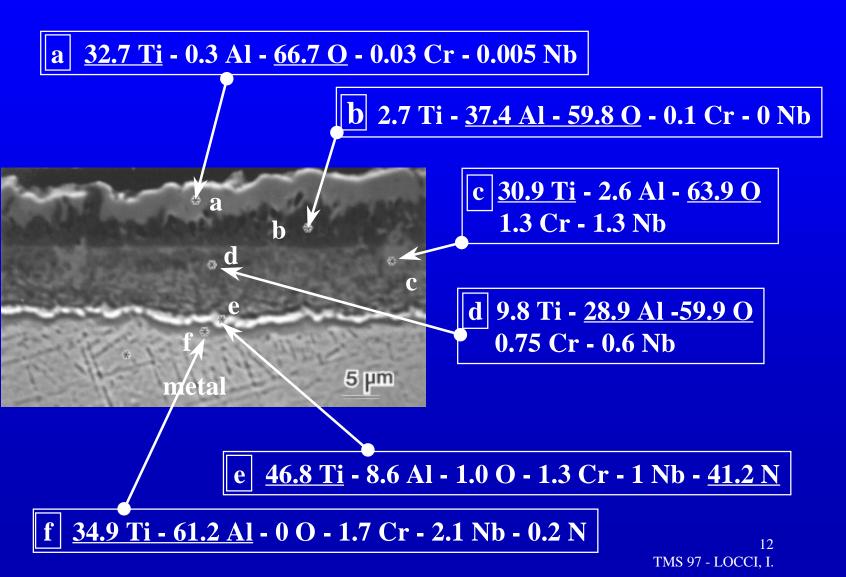
Microprobe Line Scan: Ti-48-2-2 after Exposure in Air at 704°C for 9,000 hours



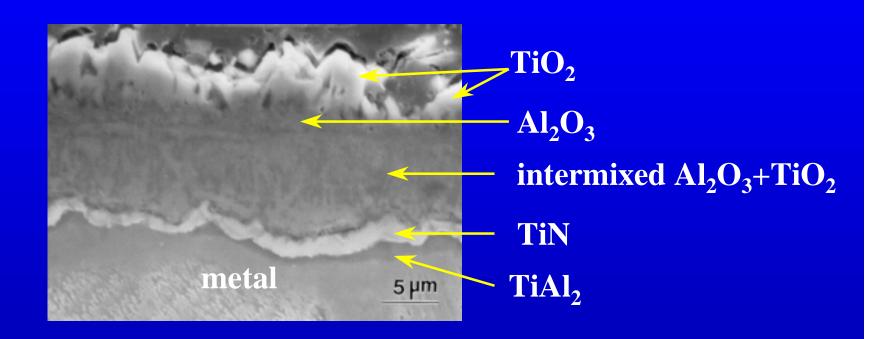




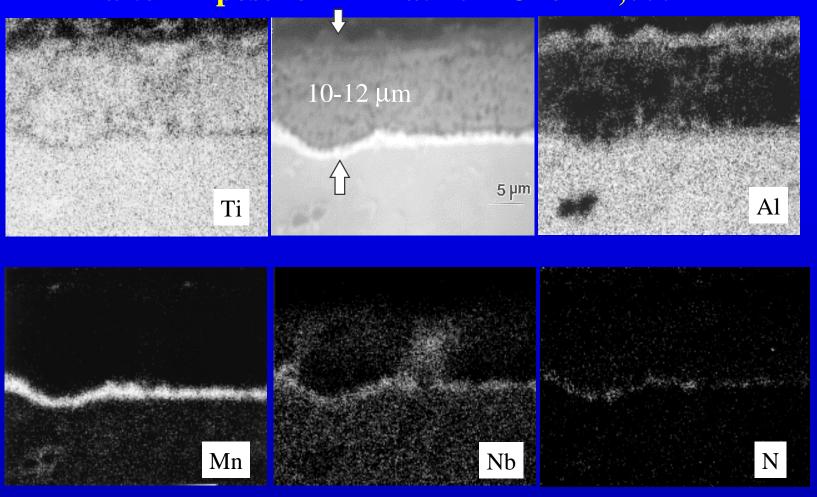
Compositional Microprobe Analyses (at.%) Ti-48Al-2Cr-2Nb - 704 °C - 9000 h in air



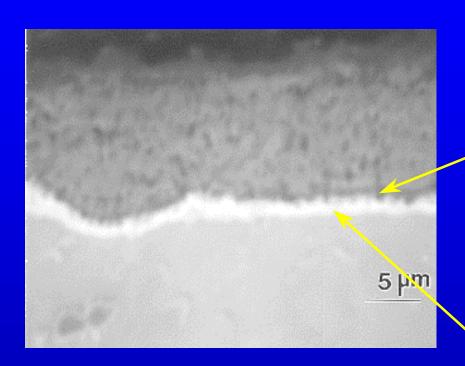
Summary of Oxides, Nitride and Phase Observed in Ti-48Al-2Cr-2Nb after 9000 h at 704 °C in Air



Microprobe Maps: XD -Ti-48Al-2Mn-2Nb after Exposure in Air at 704 °C for 11,000 h



Compositional Microprobe Analyses (at.%) XD -Ti-48Al-2Mn-2Nb - 704 °C -11,000 h in air

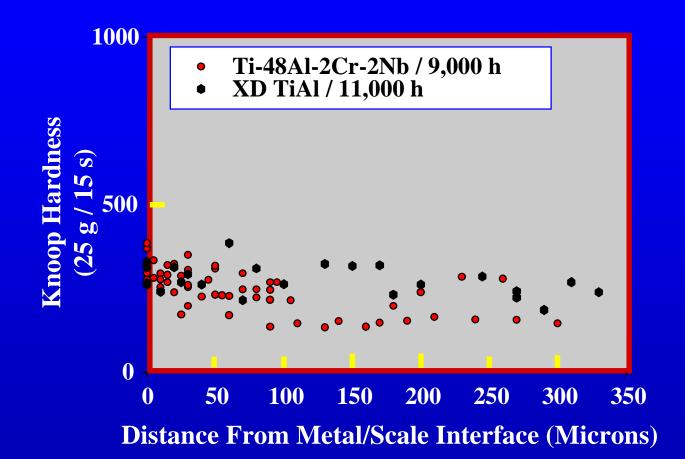


25.5 Ti - 12.4 Al - 1.4 Mn 1.26 Nb - 46.3 O - <u>13 N</u>

- Beam overlap
- No Al-rich phase

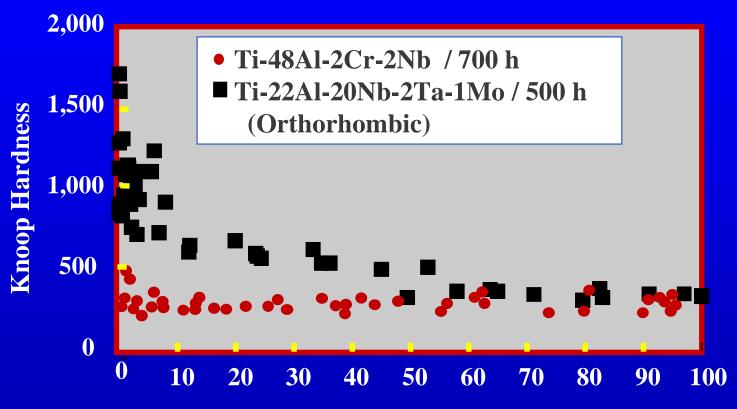
31.7 Ti - 26.8 Al - <u>12.4 Mn</u> 3.8 Nb - 10.6 O - <u>14.7 N</u>

Knoop Microhardness Data as a Function of Distance from the Metal/Scale Interface - 704 °C - in Air



Technique only sensitive to within 5 µm of scale

Knoop Microhardness Data as a Function of Distance from the Metal/Scale Interface - 800 °C - in Air



Distance From Metal/Scale Interface (Microns)

Source W. J. Brindley, 1994

TMS 97 - LOCCL I.

Summary

- Are γ-alloys sufficiently oxidation resistant at realistic use temperatures (i.e. ~700 °C) for long term exposures? Yes, Only a 15 μm thick scale formed on Ti-48Al-2Cr-2Nb after 9000 h and 12 μm for XD-TiAl after 11,000 h.
- What type of scales are formed at these temperatures?
 - Intermixed Al₂O₃/TiO₂ outer scale
 - Nitride Formation at middle scale interface
- Is there substantial interstitial penetration (O, N) as in the case of α_2 orthorhombic alloys? No

Future Work

Long term exposure at 704 °C in air of γ –TiAl, TiAl-2Cr, TiAl-2Nb alloys to understand the role of alloying elements in the scale formation.

Concerns

- **▶** Environmental Degradation of Fatigue Life (?)
- Nitride Formation / Compositional Changes at Metal Scale Interface
- Local Interstitial Oxygen /Nitrogen Embrittlement

Schematic Binary TiAl Oxidized X-Section

(Based on Rahmel et al. 1995, Dettenwanger et al. 1996)

Binary TiAl, 900-1000°C, < 500 Hours, Air

Differences With Current Study on Ti-48Al-2Cr-2Nb, 704°C, >1000 Hours

• Composition (Cr+Nb) or Temperature/Time?